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ends on page 348. From there to the end on page 415 there are sixty-seven pages, which no doubt contributed to make the book rather high in price. These pages consist of Appendices on (I) The Life of Xenophon, (II) The Relation of the Hellenica to Thucydides, (III) The Divisions of the Hellenica, (IV) The Interpolations in Part I of the Hellenica, (V) Manuscripts, Editions and Auxiliaries. Finally there comes the List of Proper Names, and the Greek Index and the English Index. Here again one wonders whether much might not have been suppressed without diminishing the usefulness of the book. Or if the teacher does need such careful coaching—the learned references make it clear that these appendices are not intended for the student—would it not be fairer and better to print such things as separate booklets to be sold only to teachers?

But in fairness to Professor Brownson it should be said that the features to which objection is here ventured are not by any means peculiar to his book. Judged by the methods and fashions now in vogue for making text-books, his book would have to be pronounced a good book, and even according to the notions above expressed it is not an inferior one.

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What Rome Was Built With. By Mary Winearls Porter. London and New York: Oxford University Press. (1907). Pp. VIII + 108.

This handbook, when revised, will be a useful addition to the library of the classical scholar. It is devoted to a description of the various kinds of stone, especially marble, limestone and granite that were employed in Rome. Nothing whatever is said about brick or concrete construction, so that strictly speaking the main title is something of a misnomer. The geographical order is followed, and stones brought from the same country are described together. The author does not confine herself to the ancient city exclusively, and nearly as much space is devoted to notes on the use of the various marbles and granites in the middle ages and during the renaissance as in the period when Rome was really being built.

In general the description of the stones is correct, and that of the quarries useful and interesting, but the book is written in a somewhat hap-hazard style. Evidently the author sent her first draft to the printer, and the proof was read with undue haste and carelessness. As a result of this haste, besides instances of mere padding (e. g. pp. 26-27), infelicities of style such as "the triumphal procession of captured statues" (p. 67), and many misprints, there are too many errors and contradictory statements about matters in regard to which the

author should have consulted some recognized authority. Thus on p. 4 we are told that the *lapis niger* was "probably the first piece of marble ever brought to Rome", on p. 93 we read that "Boni also discovered a fine pavement of handsome black marble of the time of the Gracchi", on p. 39 that "Boni is led to believe, from pieces of Giallo Antico found in the sacrificial or expiatory stratification under the Niger Lapis, that this marble was brought to Rome as early as 200 B. C.", and on p. 100 that "the earliest instance we know of Synnadian marble being brought to Rome is that of the columns of the Basilica Aemilia erected in 179 B. C."

Aside from the contradictions here, there is no authority for Bruzza's assertion, on which Miss Porter bases her statement, that the columns of the original basilica were of marble at all.

On p. 48 Salmassius appears in a list of "ancient writers"; the Mamurra of the Ciceronian period is identified with the Mamurra of Martial 9. 59 (p. 5); "the house of Scaurus was valued at £885,000", we read on page 9, although even Lanciani (Ruins, 119) has finally placed an interrogation mark after that sum; and the masses of tufa found under the walls of Ara Coeli "are believed to have been part of the Capitoline Arch (?) of twenty-eight centuries ago" (p. 15). For Miss Porter the Pantheon is still the original work of Agrippa (p. 35); "porphyry is derived from the Latin *porpora*" (p. 52); "Marcellus" (p. 48) has displaced Marcellinus; Luna and Luni are used interchangeably (pp. 26, 27); and the god of the new régime masquerades under the name of "the Palatine Apollinus" (p. 23). The bibliography at the end of the book contains only titles with no bibliographical details, and in the notes there are no references to page or section in works cited except in the case of classical texts.

There is good material in the book but it should be revised carefully, and it does not by any means take the place of the excellent introductory chapters of Middleton's Ancient Rome.

S. B. P.

NEW YORK LATIN CLUB—Last Luncheon

The third and last luncheon of the New York Latin Club for the year 1908-1909 will be held at the Hotel Marlborough on Saturday, May 22, promptly at noon. The previous luncheons have been well attended; so, too, have the two informal meetings held at the Packer Institute. All members of the Club and all others interested are cordially invited to be present. Tickets for this luncheon (75 cents) may be got at the luncheon.

Professor Samuel Ball Platner, well known for his Monuments and Topography of Ancient Rome, as well as for other writings, will address the Club on *The Early Stages in the History of Rome*.